THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

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VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1056

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Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 30

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-arms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

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PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

Select Poetry.

WHAT THEN?

When of men a million more,
Bravely shall their life-blood pour,
Till the land is red with gore,
What then?

When by battle and the raid
A million widows more are made,
Before the crimson tide is stayed,
What then?

When upon the Southern gale
Comes the orphan's feeble wail,
And cries for bread our ears assail,
What then?

When the cannon, sword and brand
Shall desolate the stricken land,
And silence o'er it brooding stand,
What then?

When the rebel's power shall cease,
And we, like those of ancient Greece,
"A desert make and call it peace,"
What then?

When the city, town and plain,
Crushed beneath a tyrant's reign,
Have no sufferer to complain,
What then?

When the tyranny of power,
O'er the country dark shall lower,
Of freedom's death shall come the hour,
What then?

ENTHUSIASM FOR FREMONT.

General Fremont seems not to have lost his power in creating an enthusiasm for the "pioneer in the cause of emancipation," the man who was the "first love" and beau ideal of the republican party in its younger and better days, before the party had become corrupted by shoddy, and turned a deaf ear to those great fundamental principles of "free speech and free press," which formed the rallying cry for Fremont in 1856, and through devotion to which the party came into power in 1860.

The German abolitionists support Fremont with great unanimity, and very many of the old guard of genuine and honest abolitionists, all who are such from principle, are rallying to his standard with a devotion and enthusiasm only equalled by that of 1856.

There are only six German newspapers, so it is stated, which advocate the cause of Lincoln and shoddy, while twenty-six have hoisted Fremont's name and all the rest show that their first choice and preference was for Fremont.

In Mr. Lincoln's own State, Illinois, there is but one German newspaper, the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, that supports his claims.

The German press of Missouri are united in his support.

Ratification meetings are being held all over the country, and are largely attended.

"A Fremont ratification meeting was held at Syracuse last week, which was largely attended.

"A large Fremont meeting was held in Chicago last Friday evening. One of the speakers charged Lincoln with keeping rebel sympathizers in office at Washington, and with endeavoring to create an empire out of the Republic. All the speeches were of a stirring character and enthusiastically applauded.

"There was also a Fremont ratification meeting at St. Louis on Saturday night. There were 10,000 persons present, and the old Fremont Marsellaise of 1856, was sung amidst a blaze of excitement.

"There was a great Fremont ratification meeting held in New York on Monday evening, which seems to have been a complete success. The New York papers are filled with accounts of the meeting. Among the distinguished speakers was Dr. O. A. Brownson, the learned editor of *Brownson's Review*, who was unsparing in his criticisms of Mr. Lincoln's mismanagement of the affairs of the Government."

The "Peace Resolution" of Mr. Davis.

The following is a copy of the "joint resolution to restore peace among the people of the United States," which was recently offered in the Senate by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, but ruled out of order at that time, and was not entertained or considered:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That three years of civil war, in which the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure has no parallel in the world's history, and whose widespread rapine and diabolical cruelties have shocked Christendom, and which, from alternating success, has produced no essential results, prove that war was not the proper remedy for our national troubles.

Resolved, That if the people of America would save and restore their shattered Constitution, and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism and of a public debt, the interest upon which all the avails of their labor and economy will never meet, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to propose a cessation of arms and an amnesty to the authorities of the Confederate States of America, with a view to a Convention of the people of all the States to reconstruct their Union; and if that cannot be effected, then that said Convention agree upon the terms of a separation of the States without the further effusion of blood and of a lasting peace among them.

☞They are endeavoring to clear out the canal and drains to secure the health of the city of Washington. The largest sewers should be placed under the White House and the Departments.

In Middlesex county, New Jersey, there are now about ten thousand acres sown with flax, which is well up and very thrifty.

From the Legislative Record.

CONDITION OF CAMP CURTIN.

Mr. MEYERS, from the special committee appointed to investigate the condition of Camp Curtin, &c., submitted the following report, which was read:

Report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of Camp Curtin.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Jan. 28, 1864.

"WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of members of this House that the accommodations of Camp Curtin, for the reception of the soldiers now returning from the field, are insufficient and of a nature calculated to produce discomfort to and generate disease among the troops; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inquire into the accommodations of Camp Curtin, and to ascertain what arrangements have been made by the Executive Department for the reception and accommodation of the troops returning from the seat of war, and to report the result of their inquiries to the House at as early a day as possible.

The resolution was adopted, yeas eighty-six, nays none."

[Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives.] A. W. BENEDICT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The undersigned, appointed a committee in pursuance of the foregoing resolution to inquire into the accommodations at Camp Curtin, and to ascertain what arrangements have been made by the Executive Department for the reception and accommodation of the troops returning from the seat of war, respectfully report that they find the following facts:

1. The control of Camp Curtin passed out of the hands of the State authorities in the summer of 1861, the Government, at the request of the Federal War Department, having turned it over to the charge of the latter. The Governor, by order 376 of the War Department, is given an advisory status so far as the selection of points for the rendezvous of returning troops is concerned and the superintendent of the recruiting service is to consult with him as to the place at which the camps of rendezvous are to be established. He has no power except to advise as to the point of rendezvous. The State has no commissary or quartermasters' stores.

2. The superintendent of the recruiting service is the officer charged with the duty of providing quarters and subsistence for the returning troops. He recognizes no orders to make provisions for such troops without an endorsement from the Adjutant General of the State.

3. The superintendent of the recruiting service took upon himself the charge of providing for the returning troops on the 6th of December, 1863. The first regiment that was furloughed arrived at Harrisburg on the 29th day of December, 1863. During the three weeks intervening between the time when the superintendent of the recruiting service took charge of the quartering and subsistence of the furloughed troops, and the arrival of the first returning regiment, that officer, in conjunction with the Governor, was in negotiation with certain parties for the purchase of a site for a camp of rendezvous on the west side of the Susquehanna. But the effort to obtain it failing, the returning troops were quartered in Camp Curtin. This camp contained but one small barrack, with only sufficient capacity for the quartering of from seventy to one hundred men. The superintendent of the recruiting service testifies that he was not urged by any one officially to make more efficient preparations for the comfort of the returning troops than he was engaged in making nor was his attention specially called to the subject.

4. The condition of Camp Curtin at the time of the arrival of the Seventh Pensylvania cavalry, according to the testimony elicited in regard to it, was very uncomfortable and unhealthy. Owing to the porousness of the soil, the inefficiency of the policing, and the imperfect drainage, the ground on which the camp is situated has absorbed much of the offal and filth deposited there during the past three years. Lieut. F. W. Liedtke, Acting Adjutant to the Superintendent of the Recruitting Service, testifies that "the policing of the camp is bad. The force at the disposal of the camp commandant is not sufficient to keep it clean and in good condition. Camp Curtin was condemned by the United States military authorties in 1863, because the barracks were filthy and unhealthy." Col. Sipes, of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, also testifies that he does not "consider Camp Curtin a fit place to quarter troops, because the ground has been continually occupied as a camp for nearly three years. The soil is of such a nature as to absorb a very great deal of the filth and offal connected with the best policed camp, and in consequence, such a place of rendezvous must be injurious to the health of the troops, particularly raw recruits." The Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry arrived in this city, on their return from the seat of war, on the 28th of January, 1864, one month after the quartering of the first returned regiment in Camp Curtin. It appears, from the testimony of Col. Sipes that upon the arrival of the regiment it was marched to Camp Curtin by Lieutenant Colonel Seibert who was then in command. On reaching Camp Curtin, Col. Seibert "found no tents there at all, and no accommodations provided for them." He marched the regiment back to the city, and on the return march met the wagons going to camp with the tents. This was after dark. On the arrival of Col. Sipes, quarters were obtained for a portion of the regiment at the "Soldiers' Rest" and others were lodged in and around the capitol buildings. That portion of the regiment quartered at the "Soldier's Rest," was afterwards driven out of that place by an armed guard. This seems to have been owing to a misunderstanding among the United States military officers having the matter in charge, as to whether the "Soldiers' Rest" was intended by the War Department as a place for the quartering of troops, or only as a barrack for their temporary subsistence. At the time of the arrival of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Camp Curtin was in a very muddy condition, owing to the state of the weather. It appears further, from the testimony of Lieut. Thomas H. Rickert, regimental quartermaster of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, that he officially notified the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service on the 26th of January, at one o'clock P. M., that his regiment was on its way to Harrisburg, he (Lieut. Rickert) having, just previous to that time, received a telegram from Col. Sipes stating that the regiment had just left Indianapolis. The regiment, as hereinbefore stated, arrived at Harrisburg on the evening of the 28th of Jan. It appears also, however, that the quartermaster was in Harrisburg some days before he reported to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. On or about the 27th of Jan. last, the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service "ordered a sufficient number of tents to be erected." This, the Superintendent states, was done for the reception of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers. "Since then," the superintendent further states, "the camp has been steadily increasing as fast as possible under the surpervision of the quartermaster's department, which provides stores, floors and details of men to erect tents." The Harrisburg cotton factory has also been procured and prepared as barracks for the quartering of furloughed troops.

Finally, your committee are gratified to learn that the military authorities have greatly improved the condition of Camp Curtin, and are led to hope that the gallant soldiers of the Commonwealth will have no cause in future to complain of the quarters provided for them on their return from the seat of war.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. MEYERS,
EDW. A. PRICE,
THOMAS COCHRANE,
Committee.

AN IMMEDIATE PEACE.

Our contemporary, the *Commercial*, yesterday propounded to us the following poser:

"This, we perceive, is the cry of the Democratic press belonging to the copperhead variety, which description embraces our local organ.—We would be glad to be informed just how an "immediate peace" can be obtained. If we can see it, we most certainly shall be for it, as an incalculable blessing."

Not being in power, it is not the business of the Democracy to propose plans for peace or war, because the party in possession of the Government seem determined to prolong hostilities, and not bring them to a termination. Give us power and we will soon make blood-letting cease; at least we would exhaust every effort for its attainment. The means we would use are simple, but they would be effective. But the present Administration and its party require no peace. Have they, since hostilities began, done one single act calculated to secure peace? Have not all their acts, proclamations and speeches, aimed at the subjugation of the Southern people, instead of crushing the leading rebels; and has the Administration, in one single instance, intimated a desire for peace, except upon such terms as the Southern people could not, and are not expected to accept? If they would free their negroes, as Mr. Lincoln proclaimed, they might return to the Union: but that mountebank knew that such a degrading proposition would only make the rebels more united. The mere fact of the Administration refusing to let Alexander Stevens, Vice President of the Southern rebel Confederacy, deliver his message, and its lying afterwards, regarding the nature of his intended interview, was and is proof sufficient to show that its policy has been to prolong hostilities and not bring about an immediate, or any other sort of speedy peace. We believe that we could name half a dozen of men, North and South, who, if permitted, could secure a satisfactory peace in twenty-four hours. We do not mean that their labors would be acceptable to the leaders of extreme Abolitionism nor of extreme secessionism; but they would be to nine-tenths of the people of the entire country. But as long as the two extremes, which produced this conflict, are in power, it is not likely that peace will enter into their deliberation. The first step towards attaining peace is the getting rid of our present imbecile, deceitful and corrupt Administration.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞The following is the concluding part of *The Ohio State Journal's* response to Fremont's nomination.

"He [Fremont] has for the last fifteen years, in every place and circumstance, demonstrated that he has indomitable energy, courage, resources, administrative talents of the highest order. He has more of romance about his career than that of any other live American. He has just the qualities that are wanted for the present crisis, and the American people, with a true instinct, in their present condition have turned to him, and have chosen him as their leader. The selection is eminently fit to be made, and will be hailed with demonstrations of rejoicings all over the land. We throw the flag to the breeze with the name of FREMONT inscribed thereon. It will be a tower of strength in Ohio, and will bring to our standard a host that will bear that flag to a victory which will be only equalled by our splendid triumphs of the last two years.

Reminiscences.

1860
"Lincoln and Free Speech."
1861
"War for the Constitution and the Union."
1862
"War for the Niggers."
1863
"Vote for Curtin and avoid the Draft."
1864
Tyranny, Rascality, Conscription and Taxes.

Letter from Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 30, 1864.

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, Grand Sachem; Delavan, Nicholson, Cooper, Bill, and others, Sachems:

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your kind invitation to attend the celebration by the venerable Tammany Society of the anniversary of our National Independence. Owing to a pre-existing engagement it will not be in my power to accept.

Recognizing the sincerity of your patriotic efforts and desires, I must confess that I am not animated by the same hope, that appears to glow in the bosoms of the sachems of old Tammany upon the subject of a restored Union.

I fully appreciate the spirit that induced the patriot Jackson to utter the famous watch-word, "The Union must and shall be preserved," you have placed so pre-eminently at the head of your card of invitation; but it is clear to the most ordinary comprehension that he meant only in the constitutional way, and not through the coercive military agencies of the Government.—He distinctly declares in his Farewell Address: "*If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed against those of another, let the battle go as it may, there will be an end of the Union.*"

He believed with Washington, and so asserted—"*that the foundations of the Union must be laid in the affections of the people,*" and therefore could never have acquired the illogical idea, that the strength of the superstructure could be increased, or its permanency secured by means tending directly to undermine these foundations.

Rely upon it, the only hope now, if indeed there is any hope left, is in an immediate cessation of this hellish slaughter, and a speedy peace, and even then, the restoration of the old Union will have to be the work of the healing hand of time, that must obliterate the fierce and savage memories that this fraternal strife will have evoked. The man who looks for the old Union to arise beautified and glorified from the yet warm ashes of desolated Southern homes, from the blood of kindred, shed in civil strife, from the fierce hate that the dying shall breathe forth as a legacy to those who survive them, most surely imagines a vain thing. One of the gravest delusions in an age abounding with them, is that which urges the citizen "to sacrifice the last dollar and the last man" in a blind idolatry for what is called the Union. I have as strong a love for the old Union, as high an appreciation of its benefits, its glorious origin, and its illustrious memories as any man; nay, more than this, I was laboring to preserve it, when those modern patriots, who are now so much in love with it, were willing "*to let it strife,*" aye, denouncing it, as "*a league with hell and a covenant with death.*" I am not, however, fanatical enough to permit a mere sentiment to blind me to facts, and deaden my sensibilities to the existence of higher and more momentous issues. I will always put liberty before Union. The preservation of the absolute rights of the citizen, and the sovereignty of the States, are of infinitely more importance to me than mere breadth of territory, if that territory must be occupied by white slaves; more important than Federal power, if that power is to wielded by a usurper and a tyrant. Liberty we must and will have; its possession is essential to the life of every free born American; the Union is not necessary unless associated with the first. Of what value is Union to the citizen who finds all his guaranteed rights in the amendments to the Constitution entirely gone? His right to free thought, free speech and a free press gone, or swallowed up in the maelstrom of a grand consolidated military despotism? A Union is a very good thing to have and to hold; but if in order to secure that Union I must be content to see the Constitution overthrown, the reserved rights of the States and the people annihilated, the war power one of the attributes of the Executive, and myself gazing at it through the barred and bolted windows of Lincoln's bastiles; then I would trade off a thousand such Unions for one little San Marino among barren rocks, where the rights secured by Magna Charta were respected, and where oppression and usurpations are unknown. But supposing the Union could be restored, how long, surrounded by the memorials of the past struggle here at the North would it endure? Certainly every thoughtful man must admit that the statesmanship which suggested inscribing on the regimental colors, symbols commemorative of their having been borne triumphant in our fraternal bloody conflicts; or of erecting monuments as memorials of our bloody struggles, could never have contemplated a permanently restored Union. The memories of these fraternal conflicts must be buried in oblivion before a permanently restored Union can be secured. The heathen rulers and statesmen understood this principle in human nature, apparently much better than the professedly enlightened Christians of this noon of the nineteenth century. It was Tiberius who, when the Roman Senate proposed erecting an altar to vengeance to commemorate the death of Piso replied, "*that public monuments should commemorate foreign conquests, not domestic calamities.*" Cæsar on his return from his African campaigns after his great victory at Thapsus, upon celebrating his Four Triumphs, wisely and carefully avoided all allusions by banners or otherwise, to what, perhaps, were the most brilliant of his achievements—*his victories over his own countrymen.* In Spain and Thessaly he had routed the disciplined legions of the Romans; "*but their defeat,*" he most truly said, "*brought no accessions of honor to the Republic. The glory it reflected on the victors was but dubious and barren.*" This Christian nation should have learned wisdom from the example of heathen rulers and statesmen.

If the settlement of this question reduces itself to separation or Southern subjugation, then I am for separation a thousand times: because the demoralizing influences and usurped powers that must be evoked to execute such a fiendish judgment, would establish at the North a despotic power worse than Ghenghis Khan or Tamerlane ever controlled. Such results as subjugation and annihilation have been accomplished, where the will of the despot was the supreme law, in such devastating wars as the Timours and Attilas of the world have waged, where the grass never grows where the hoofs of their chargers pressed, and the smoke of the country went up behind them "like the smoke of a furnace"—never, surely, by a Republic, whose chief corner stone is "the consent of the governed," and the avowed objects of whose Constitution was "*to establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility.*"

Yours respectfully, JAMES W. WALL.

SOLDIERS VOTING.—The Lancaster *Examiner*, a shoddy organ, says "the Copperheads of Berks county are electioneering against the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote, on the ground that there are *negro* soldiers, and it would let them vote." Whether there is any truth in the assertion of that organ or not, there is certainly truth in the assertion that,—whether constitutional or not, if Lincoln needs votes to elect him, he will use the negroes or anybody else who can be coerced, cajoled or brought to cast their ballots for him. The frauds used in the election last fall in this State alone—not to mention the stupendous outrages in Maryland and other States—are sufficient to demonstrate to a certainty that every negro in the army at this time, or who may be hereafter enlisted, will be allowed a vote the same as white men.

The Democracy do not fear the *white* soldiers' vote. Give *them* a fair chance to exercise their opinions, and Shoddy will not be the gainer by it. Fetter them—tie them up under the army regulations, as the Shoddy dynasty knows so well how to do, and then Lincoln may perhaps poll a small majority. There is but a poor prospect, however, that the gallant veterans who have tested their love of country at the cannon's mouth will be allowed an unbiassed choice. Or, if even they are, there are so many ways in which fraudulent returns can be made, by even post office clerks, who transmit the returns, that we shall not know what has been the soldiers' vote. The whole army election machinery being in the hands of the Shoddy party, there can be no hope of fairness in transmitting the correct returns.

Every Democrat desires that the soldiers should be allowed a vote, but in objecting to the right of negroes voting and to the holding of the ballot-box by one political party alone, he but echoes the sentiment of the soldiers themselves, who are known to be in favor of even and exact justice to all the candidates whom the people put forward. It is not out of regard for the rights of the soldier that the Abolition party desire the Constitution amended so as to give them the right of suffrage. It is because they see in it a chance to commit the most stupendous frauds on the ballot-box undetected. Let the soldiers—the rank and file—conduct their elections, and not the Democracy but the party that has clothed them in shoddy and hurried them on to suffering under inefficient officers and bad plans, will be the losers.—*Patriot & Union.*

GREAT FRAUDS.—It is so common now-a-days to read exposures of gross frauds perpetrated upon the Government by its "loyal" friends that they scarcely command a passing notice. Recent developments of rascalities in the city of New York, however, seem to be an exception, and the dailies of that city come to us filled with exposures. The rogues have fallen out and are telling on each other. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Journal*, started the ball in his paper, wherein he shows up ex-Mayor Opdyke, the proprietors of the *Tribune* and *Post* and other intensely loyal Abolition leaders in their true light. Henderson of the *Post*, the Navy Agent, has since been arrested. The frauds committed in his office amount to millions.

It is but a few weeks since some of the principal officers in the Custom House were arrested for similar offences, and the guilty parties hurried off to Fort Lafayette, by order of the military authorities. No doubt the parties implicated in the Weed exposures will be similarly dealt with, and thus the whole matter be hushed up. To try these loyalists by the civil courts would lead to ventilations not palatable to the powers at Washington, hence they are handed over to be tried, if at all, by a secret military tribunal. How long will this state of affairs continue? Will the people longer submit to be robbed by these loyal rascals?

LINCOLN'S ELECTION THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—The New York *Times*, the special organ of President Lincoln in that city, in a leading article says:

"*Had Mr. Breckenridge, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Bell been elected, there would have been no rebellion.* The South rebelled because the plurality of the people chose to be served by Mr. Lincoln."

Here we have the confession that there would have been no war if Mr. Lincoln had been defeated. This was as well known in 1860 as to day, but the Republicans then chose civil war rather than forego their partisan success. They sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

☞"Had Douglas lived," exclaims a Lincoln newspaper, "he would still stand where he stood at the time of his death." At the time of his death he said that when the war should become a war for emancipation, he would fly to the assistance of the South. He said that in one of the two last speeches he ever made. Why do not the Abolitionists resurrect his remains and send them to Fort Lafayette?

☞The Richmond *Examiner*, of June 2d, makes up a table of the late battles for the month of May, claiming that 51,000 northern and 19,000 southern soldiers had been slain.

☞The Garibaldi regiment, which left N. York three years ago, 1,000 strong, for the seat of war, has just returned and numbers 150 men.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JULY 15, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF Gov. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER,
MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township.

POOR DIRECTOR
HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township.

AUDITOR,
DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

A Word to our Patrons.

The immense increase in the cost of publishing a newspaper, compels us to do two unpleasant things, viz: to call upon our patrons, who are indebted to us, for money, and to make a slight increase in the subscription price of our paper. We hope that our friends will at once come forward and settle their accounts. We pay 25 cents per pound for printing paper—the price was formerly 8 and 9 cents. Ink and other materials rate in proportion. Hence we *must have money* and a sufficient amount of it to justify us in continuing the business. For this reason we call upon those in arrears to PAY UP, and for this reason, from and after the first of August next, our subscription price will be $2.00 per annum, if paid in advance, $2.50 if paid within the year and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

Friendship for the Soldiers.

The abolition party profess to be the special and peculiar friends of the soldier. It is hardly necessary to say that this profession on the part of the abolitionists, is a mere electioneering trick, resorted to because the feelings of the soldiers never were and never can be thoroughly enlisted in favor of the negroism of that party, except by some such jugglery as that performed by Gov. Curtin and his friends during the gubernatorial campaign of last autumn. We presume the cry will now be raised, "vote for Abraham Lincoln the soldiers' friend!" It was a "good enough Morgan" for Curtin last fall, why should it not answer as well for Lincoln, now? There is but one reason why it will do Abraham but little good, to wit: *The soldiers know, by this time, who are their friends, as well as who are their enemies.* They know that if it had not been for Abraham Lincoln and the abolition party, there would have been no war, and they would not have been called upon to suffer and perish on southern soil. They know that if the abolition Senator Chandler and others of that ilk, had not declared that "without a little blood-letting, this Union is not worth a rush," this terrible civil war could have been averted. They know that the abolition party has prolonged the war by adopting measures which operated to unite the people of the states in revolt and which cause them to resist the Federal authority to the bitter end. They know that Lincoln and his cabinet have refused to receive Alexander H. Stephens, as *peace commissioner* from the so-called "Confederate States," though it is a well known fact that Mr. Stephens joined the secession movement with great reluctance, and that he was always one of the most prominent leaders of the Union party in the South, and that, therefore, there was great hope, through his powerful mediation, of the restoration of honorable peace. In short, they know that the abolition party has driven them like cattle to the slaughter, has deceived them as to the time of their service, has defrauded them as to rations, clothing and pay, and has regarded them as but the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the mountebanks and demagogues who hold the reins of power at Washington. But on the other hand, they know that the Democrats are the friends of the soldier. They know that the Democrats were opposed to the making of the war, and that they still think some efforts should be made to bring about a peaceful settlement of our national troubles, and thus enable the weary and toil-worn soldier to return to his home and family. They know that when contractors defraud them, Democrats ferret out and expose the frauds.—They know that the Democrats in Congress and the State Legislatures originated and advocated, whilst the abolitionists condemned and opposed the raising of soldiers' wages. Knowing these things, they will support the candidates of the Democratic party, that is, provided the military satraps of the Administration will permit them.

Democratic State Committee.

We have *no* desire to dictate to the Democratic *State* Committee, but we must say that we cannot approve of the "masterly *inactivity*" which seems to characterize that important organ of the party. We do not mean that the chairman should issue long-winded addresses, or that he should already begin the speech-making campaign; but we do think that much could be done now, which, if left undone a month longer, it will be impossible to do at all. Some general plan of organization should be devised by the committee and immediately put into practice. Now, too, is the time to circulate political documents. The enemy understand this to perfection and they have been engaged, for months, in sending out abolition speeches and pamphlets. Besides they are now reviving their secret "loyal leagues" throughout the state, and it is highly important that the baleful influence exerted by these devilish agencies, should be counteracted. With these humble and imperfect suggestions, we leave the subject with the Committee.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the chairman of the committee has issued a call for a meeting of that body, at Harrisburg, on the 19th inst. This is as it should be.

☞We refer our readers to the report, published on our first page, of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives, last winter, to investigate the condition of Camp Curtin. It will be seen, by that report, that Gov. Curtin turned the camp over to the Federal administration in 1861, just as he has since turned the state over to the same power, and that Mr. Lincoln succeeded about as well in keeping Camp Curtin in good condition as he does in protecting the state against invasion.—The improvement in the camp was *forced* upon the authorities by the investigation instituted in pursuance of a resolution offered in the House by the editor of this paper. Thus the soldiers can see who are their friends and who interest themselves for their comfort and welfare.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞The people desire a "change" in the administration of the government. The abolition leaders will do their utmost to prevent this from being accomplished. Look out for the small-beer abolition wire-pullers! They will be around with Lincoln's corruption fund.

☞The Fremont men are styled by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "long-haired radicals." The Lincolnites, therefore, must be the kinky haired radicals.

☞That no foreign government should ever be permitted to gain a foothold on American soil, has been abandoned by the present administration, and a member of the hated House of Hapsburg, has been made emperor of Mexico, right under Abe Lincoln's nose.

☞The pet measure of ex-secretary Chase, the Gold Bill, has been repealed. Gold went up to nearly 3,00 under its operation.

☞Hon. T. B. Searight has been nominated for re-election by the Democrats of Fayette county. Col. Searight is a clever gentleman and sound Democrat.

☞Congress has repealed the Fugitive Slave Law. "Loyal" masters hereafter will have no more right to reclaim their property, when transported to the North by nigger-stealers, than those in rebellion. The abolitionists are determined to have the North over-run with blacks.

☞Arlington and the old residence of George Washington, have been turned into a negro camp, in which the "contraband" blacks are supported at the expense of the white men of the North.

☞The Constitutional Convention of Maryland has passed an amendment to the constitution of that state, abolishing slavery. In conversation recently with a number of prominent Marylanders, we learned that the people of that state, if allowed a fair vote, will repudiate the amendment by at least 25,000 majority.

☞Conscientious and honest men hitherto in opposition to the Democratic party, must make the "change" in the administration of the government, if such a "change" is to be effected. They can do it if they will. But in order to do so, they must be able to resist the pressure of money and abolition falsehoods.

☞The abolition state convention appointed Simon Cameron chairman of their State committee. Is this corrupt old political hack to be permitted to *buy* Abe Lincoln through in Pennsylvania? Shall Pennsylvania bear the disgraceful stigma of having been *bought up* for the Presidency?

☞Remember that it was an abolition congress which passed the conscription bill, with the "commutation clause" in it, and also that it was an abolition congress which, after every poor man had paid his last dollar to save his neck from the Virginia butcher-shop, repealed that "commutation clause," so as to get the poor man's body at last.

☞A correspondent wants to know why we dont "pitch into" the shoulder-strapped preacher who announced, in the M. E. Church, a short time ago, the new gospel that "no man can be a Christian who is not an abolitionist." Simply because we want the M. E. congregation to get a surfeit of the cut-throat doctrines promulgated by the "war-preachers" of the day.

☞Now is the time to subscribe for and circulate Democratic papers. The "Campaign Age" is an excellent publication, and should be in the hands of every reading and thinking man in the county. Get up clubs for it.

☞Decidedly rich—the fact that the Lincoln abolitionists are running a candidate for Vice President who, by act of Congress, cannot himself vote for President and is not a citizen of the United States!

☞Owen Lovejoy, Joshua R. Giddings and Andrew H. Reeder, three of the most prominent politicians in the abolition party, have died within the last six months.

☞John P. Hale, one of the ablest men in the ranks of abolitionism, has been laid on the shelf by his party. He has been a Senator from New Hampshire, for many years, but, during the last year, has told some unpleasant "tales out of school," and when a candidate, recently, for re-election, was, for this reason, defeated.

☞We are informed that Hon. John Hickman, formerly M. C. from the Chester district, is determinedly opposed to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hickman was formerly one of Forney's demigods. Why does'nt "the President's dog" bark at Hickman?

☞Col. Bowman, the officer who recently had charge of the Military Academy at West Point, has been removed by the President for permitting Gen. McClellan to deliver a patriotic address at that place on the occasion of the dedication of the Battle Monument. What petty spitefulness to be exhibited by the President of the United States!

☞The U. S. gunboat Kearsage recently sunk the rebel privateer Alabama, after an hour's fight, in the British channel. Semmes, the commander of the privateer, and many of the crew escaped to France.

☞Why is Abe Lincoln like a city "swell?" Do you give it up? Because he cares nothing about the *country*!

☞"Answer a fool according to his folly;" but when he is a blackguard as well as a fool, answer him not at all, even if he does wear gold spectacles.

☞In 1861 the abolitionists told us that there should be *no party* as long as the war lasts. Now they are the only party that have candidates in the field for the presidency, and have themselves divided into two parties, one for Fremont, the other for Lincoln. There should be no party *now, all* should go in for a "change."

☞Troubled—Alexander Kinkyhead McClure, about the people of Bedford county. If the hero of "Rutherford's lane" had never entertained rebels in arms, at his own house, he might talk about other people's fidelity to the government.

☞The editor of this paper has been represented, for years past, by the abolition politicians of this place, as every thing that is bad and vile—as a kind of political Gorgon whom it was a great Christian virtue to watch and dread. But the men in their own ranks who they formerly duped in this way, have learned to know us better, and many of them now approach us and even speak to us, without the least fear of being contaminated.

☞Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says he sustained the President when the latter opposed the measures which he (the President) now supports, and, being called an apostate by some abolition papers, the said Prentice wants to know whether it is apostasy in him *not* to apostatize when the President apostatized.

☞Stanton began his administration by saying that his chief reliance was in *prayer*. He has since changed his base. He is now principally *relying* upon *lying*.

☞Gov. Curtin calls for 12,000 militia for 100 days to guard Washington; and not one to guard or protect Pennsylvania. Who are to protect Pennsylvania, if the people are taken from her to guard the President and his abolition crew?

☞President Lincoln is so very uniform in office, that he is trying to uniform every body else.

☞Among the visitors at the "Mengel House," we find Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, of Northampton, Dr. Holland of Baltimore, and Messrs. Campbell, Caine, Poblig and others. They are quite clever, sociable and intelligent gentlemen, and will sojourn here for a short time and attend the Bedford Springs for the improvement of their health. We hope their ill health may be exchanged for a better, but their political opinions remain unchanged. Long may they flourish.

☞Mr. McCauly and his family, consisting of 4 children, will give a concert at the Court House some evening of next week. The music will be both vocal and instrumental. We are informed that these children are musical prodigies and we advise all our friends to go and hear them.

Travelers should provide themselves with a supply of DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, which they will find a sure remedy for Dysentery, caused from change of climate, water, etc., and the most pleasant and the safest article that can be used.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Should be used in all cases where pain is experienced. All diseases give due warning of their approach, by pain, and if the Relief is used when pain is felt, the disease will be broken up, Diptheria, Influenza, Cold, Fevers of all kinds can be prevented by the use of the Ready Relief. If seized with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, pain or weakness in the back, strains, sprains, cramps, spasms, and all other pains, are immediately relieved by Radway's Ready Relief. In sudden attacks of croup, diptheria, influenza, the Ready Relief is a quick and positive cure. In these diseases delays are dangerous. If the Relief is used a cure will be perfected. Price 35 cts. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—Visitors to the Springs are now rapidly coming. The season promises to be a good one and full of life and gaiety.—The invasion of Maryland and the threatened raid into Pennsylvania, will, of course, prevent some persons from coming here, that otherwise would have come. Last year, there were but few boarders at the Springs prior to the 15th of July, but after that date, the season was one of the best we ever knew. The Springs are now under the sole control of Col. E. L. Anderson, which is a sufficient guaranty of comfort, convenience and attention to visitors.

DR. F. C. DOYLE.—We should, ere this, have referred to the card of this successful young practitioner, who, for a number of years, has been located in the borough of Bloody Run.—Dr. Doyle has already acquired a large practice, and deservedly so, being a man of extensive scientific attainments and a gentleman in every respect. We can heartily recommend him to the people of the section in which he is located.

CUI BONO?—We are told by the abolition malcontents that the county commissioners should have offered a bounty in order to prevent a draft. This would have cost the county both money *and men*. And after taxing the people to the tune of $120,000, and sending 700 men out of the county, would we have been exempt from draft? Surely, Abe Lincoln's forth-coming call for 500,000 would involve us again, just as deeply as before, and we would be compelled to repeat the same nauseous dose. No, no! We must put out of power the men who originated, adopted and are now engaged in the merciless execution of the conscription. That is the way, and the only way, to get rid of the draft.

GRADUATED.—Our young friend, MR. M. A. POINTS, of Redford tp., graduated recently at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He was awarded a high honor, standing among the best scholars in his class. It affords us pleasure to be able to record this renewed evidence of the bright promise for Mr. Points' future.

GRAPES.—The cultivation of the grape, is becoming one of the favorite employments of many of our farmers. This is as it should be. Many abrupt and rugged hills in our own immediate neighborhood that might be rendered fruitful and beautiful by the planting of the vine. We commend the examples set by our friends, Col. Hafer and Mr. Samuel Amos. The grapery of the latter, we are told, will yield, this year, some fifty bushels of fruit.

ADMIRAL WILKES.—The renowned naval officer, Admiral Wilkes, who captured the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, is at present staying at Bedford Springs. He is accompanied by his family.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last a small daughter of Mr. John T. Ake, near St. Clairville, while playing near the mill race, accidently fell in and was drowned. The body was discovered in a short time after she was missing but not in time to save her life.

DENTISTRY.—J. N. Bowser, resident dentist of Woodberry, will spend the second Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of each month, at Hopewell, the remaining three days of the week at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodberry, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of each month, which he will spend at Martinsburg, Blair county. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

POCKET PICKED.—Mr. H. W. Fisher, of this place, was robbed of a pocket-book containing $150, at the railroad office, Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, on Friday night last.

LETTER FROM THE 55TH.—The following letter should have appeared in our last, but was crowded out. It is from one of the bravest boys in the noble 55th.

NEAR PETERSBURG, June 23, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Having a few idle moments I will improve them by dropping a few lines to you, which you will please publish for the information of all whom it may concern.

We are in the front, as usual. The boys are in good spirits, all that are left of them. There was heavy fighting on our left, last night; the result of it I know not. Our regiment is pretty nearly "played out." We lost 95 men in six minutes in the charge on the works in front of Petersburg. We also lost very heavily in the charge at Cold Harbor and at Deury's Bluff. Our regiment has participated in eleven battles since the sixth of May, besides several severe skirmishes. We have yet one captain and two lieutenants in the regiment. You have had a partial list of the killed, wounded and missing of our company, (D.) but for the information of all the friends and relatives of the boys, I will give you a full list of the casualties.

Killed, Corporal Henry Gotwalt, Sam'l Kennedy, Espy Diehl, Matthew Miller, Henry Stailey. *Wounded*, Capt. S. S. Metzger, Lt. W. G. Moore, Lt. J. H. Barnhart, Serg't J. B. Amos, Jerome Leonard, O. G. Vickroy, W. Spidle, W. Arnold, Private H. H. Arnold, G. Benetham,* J. Benetham,* F. Bets, J. Kane, J. Diehl,* Wm. Dorsey, D. Dibert, A. Gardner, O. S. Knox, H. G. Lyberger, H. C. Lashley, J. B. McEnespy, R. J. Semler, P. Smith, J. Smith, I. Smith, Jesse Smith, S. Stickler,* H. Squint,* L. Steckman,* J. White, D. Waters. *Missing*, Sergeant W. A. Boor, J. Bennett, D. Betchtel, A. Bennussia, W. P. Lininger, Wm. Nottingham, W. S. Neff, D. Prosser, A. Summerville, N. Sleek, J. Thompson. *Died*, J. Fiddler, J. Harback, P. Murphy, C. McVicker, J. Ruby, E. Riley. *Deserted Substitutes*, J. Boyle, J. Hogan, Wm. Holt, L. Ingoldsby, E. Johnston, M. Kenyon, F. Lewis, R. Mickey, W. Smith, J. Shine, J. Thompson. *Discharged*, D. Snowberger, H. Crouse, J. Risling, G. W. Buxton, J. Hogan, Wm. Bowman, J. B. Peck, A. C. Mower, J. Gordon, J. Norton, J. Kegg, W. Hartley, A. Bessie, P. Riley.

The wounded marked with a *star* are in the hands of the enemy. I am sorry to say that several of the wounded have since died. There are a great many of the men sick, not being able to stand the marching. We have been under fire for as much as 12 days in succession. For the last 50 days we have had but 4 days' rest. We are still driving the rebels slowly.—Every thing is progressing favorably.

I will now have to close as the skirmishers are firing more briskly, and it is likely that we will have a battle in less than an hour. Any body but Lincoln for President. Yours respectfully, W.

LATEST NEWS.

The Rebels attack Washington.

THE CAPITAL IN PERIL.

WASHINGTON SURROUNDED.

Fight Unfavorable.

A Despatch received here from Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, says that there has been reliable news received from Washington that some 15,000 or 20,000 Confederates, who were encamped at Silver Spring, commenced skirmishing on Tuesday morning before day; and at 11.30 o'clock A. M. were preparing to assault the works out seventeenth street. Heavy firing was afterwards heard in the direction of Washington and it is supposed that the assault was made. The result is not yet known; urgent appeals have been sent for men in companies or regiments. The Capital is in imminent peril.

LATER—July 13, 11 o'clock, A. M. The Rebels have surrounded Washington and all communication is cut. The fight supposed to have taken place yesterday is rumored to have resulted unfavorably to us.

From The Age, July 11.

The War.

To adopt a phrase of Edwin M. Stanton—"All the railroads leading out of" Baltimore and Washington "are destroyed, and some of them badly." Communication with the North, except by water, is cut off. The Confederates, at last accounts, were in force five miles from Baltimore. They overrun the entire neighborhood. A large body of the enemy is but five miles northwest of Washington and the city is in imminent danger. Notwithstanding the telegraphic report that ample means have been prepared for safety, we may at any moment hear of the fall of Washington.

On Sunday morning the Confederates approached Baltimore and Washington in various columns. One force was at Riesterstown seventeen miles north west of Baltimore. It was unopposed. Another force was at Marriottsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fifteen miles west of Baltimore. Gen. Wallace, with the remnants of his army, was retreating before it. Another force was at Darnestown, twenty miles northwest of Washington. A 4th column marched down the Potomac, seizing the fords and receiving constant accessions from Virginia.

During Sunday the last two columns advanced steadily towards Washington. A very small Federal force was in front of them. The cattle and horses they seized were at once sent to the south bank of the Potomac. They entered Rockville and captured it. This is fourteen miles from Washington. Their scouts and pickets patrolled the country far in advance. Two were captured in Tennallytown, three or four miles from Washington. Some were seen in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Trains on that road were run with great caution, but up to twelve o'clock yesterday, the road had not been reached. There was great excitement in Washington. Troops were sent to the forts north west of the city. The Department clerks were ordered to prepare for action. The defences of Washington run from the Potomac across the country north of the city, to and beyond Bladensburg. There are some detached forts outside of this line, chiefly to protect the Baltimore Railroad, but from a point ten miles from Washington almost to the Relay House the railroad is without defense. At Annapolis Junction the ground scarcely admits of defensive works.

Whilst the advance was being made upon Washington, the Confederates on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad followed Gen. Wallace's retreat. During Sunday, his few troops were encamped at Ellicott's Mills, eleven miles from Baltimore. The enemy advanced from Marriottsville. On Sunday evening Wallace put his troops on a train and came into the city. A fresh force of Federal soldiers was posted at the Relay House, and another held the turnpike running to Ellicott's Mills. They were encamped just out of town. Ellicott's Mills was abandoned, but at twelve o'clock yesterday, when authentic information ceased, it was not known whether the Confederates had entered the place. From Ellicott's Mills west to Martinsburg, a distance of seventy-five miles, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in Confederate possession. Of the state of affairs at Martinsburg nothing definite is known. There has been no confirmation of the report of its capture by Hunter. As the various Confederate columns advance eastward, they abandon the country previously held in Western Maryland. Hagerstown has been evacuated, and Gen. Couch holds it. The Confederate rear guard is probably at Frederick and Harper's Ferry. The fords and crossing places at Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and below, are the most convenient means of access to Virginia. They are on the direct road to Leesburg and Manasas, both of which are held by the Confederates. The fords above Point of Rocks are not used.

On Sunday the northern column of the Confederates was at Reisterstown. It was a large one and moved rapidly. At ten in the morning it reached the Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville, eight miles east of Reisterstown. The wires were cut and communication between Baltimore and Harrisburg ceased. Near this place the railroad crosses the Gunpowder River on a Bridge about two hundred feet long.—The bridge was burned. The force was then divided. One body marched north towards Harrisburg; the other south towards Baltimore. The railroad in this neighborhood crosses many bridges. All were burned and the track torn up. Until night came, the two parties advanced along the railroad, destroying it as they marched. Yesterday morning at dawn they sent out a third party, which marched down the north bank of Gunpowder River towards the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. The two parties on the Northern Central Railroad continued their destruction. Cockeysville is fifteen miles from Baltimore. South along the road the Confederates marched until they reached Govanstown, but five miles from Baltimore. They destroyed the road and burned the bridges all the way. A party came a mile nearer town to the residence of Governor Bradford, of Maryland. They burned it. This was probably done in retaliation for the burning of the residence of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, by Gen. Hunter on his Lynchburg raid. The party marching along the railroad at noon yesterday, had reached White Hall, twelve miles north of Cockeysville. For 24 miles the Northern Central Railroad has been torn up. Bridges have been burned, and ties and rails destroyed. The destruction has been similar to that of the Danville Railroad by Wilson and Kautz.

The expedition sent down the north bank of the Gunpowder marched about twelve miles to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. On Sunday fears began to be expressed for its safety. Yesterday morning three tugs, armed with naval batteries, and manned by seamen, were sent from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to go through the canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake. One was to sail up each of the three rivers, over which the Baltimore Railroad has long pile bridges. Late last night they were expected to reach their destinations. This protection was too late, however. At 12 o'clock yesterday in the midst of a despatch announcing fear for the safety of the railroad, the telegraph wires were cut. The last communication with the North was gone. The Confederates had reached the railroad at Magnolia, a small village north of the Gunpowder, and 17 miles from Baltimore. One hundred men with a small brass gun is the usual Federal garrison. It could be quickly dispersed. The longest pile bridge on the railroad—a mile and a quarter in length—was at the mercy of the enemy.

As soon as the railroad was reached the track was torn up. Parties were sent north and south around it. Federal gunboats were at Havre de Grace; in Bush river, north of Magnolia; and one in Gunpowder river. The trains from Philadelphia received timely notice and were turned back. Those from Baltimore were not. Two of them ran into the snare. In one was Maj. Gen. Franklin returning home from Petersburg. He was captured. The second train was loaded by the enemy with combustibles, fired, and sent towards Gunpowder Bridge.—Guards and gunboats could not stop it. The bridge was fired and the immense structure burned. The enemy did not stop here. Other bodies cut the railroad between Gunpowder River and Baltimore. Their cavalry swarmed in every direction. On all sides they approached the city. From northeast to southeast it was threatened; houses burned; men shot. There scarcely seems, from the lack of resistance, to be any one to defend the town. At nine o'clock last night the telegraph was reconstructed by a new road. It has not yet been destroyed. Washington is still in more danger than Baltimore. Along the Potomac and from Rockville, large bodies of the enemy are approaching. On seventh street, which runs north, they are encamped but five miles out. On the Potomac River road they are but six miles off. Tenallytown has been abandoned by Federal troops and is on debateable ground. In all attacks the enemy have been victorious. Before this will see the light, communication will probably be cut between Washington and Baltimore. Who is to defend Washington we do not know. The enemy are in overwhelming force; the people seem terribly frightened; and we think there are scarcely five thousand available troops in the city. Grant's army, it seems, has not yet come. That it has been sent for few can doubt. This morning dawns on a darker day than any since the war began.

The Confederate privateer Florida has made her appearance off the Capes of the Delaware. Six vessels were captured. Five of them were burned and the sixty-three sailors taken from them were landed at the Delaware breakwater. They arrived in Philadelphia last evening. The commander of the Florida, they report, treated them very well. His vessel is still in the neighborhood of Delaware Bay. Before coming there the Florida burned a vessel off Fortress Monroe.

STRAY COW.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, at the Willow Grove, in Snake Spring township, on the 15th of June, a white and black spotted cow, supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. JOSEPH MORTIMORE.
July 15, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Bedford Rail Road Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, instant, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company and the Bedford Rail Road Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Rail Road Company i to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Road Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.
July 15, 1864.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.
Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.
Address Dr. STANFORD.
Box No. 4,552 New York P. O.
July 8, 1864—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Allen Sleek, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN I. SLEEK, Adm'r.
July 8, 1864—6t*

STRAY SHEEP.

Strayed from the farm of Zachariah Diehl, in Bedford township, on the 28th ult., 31 head of sheep, among them one black ewe and one black wether, all marked on the back with red keel, some having "Hillegas," "Colvin," and "H. Hull" marked on them with tar. A reward of five dollars will be paid for any information whereby I may get them again.
ANANIAS AUMAN.
July 8, 1864.*

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. DICKERSON, *Principal.*
H. W. FISHER, *Assistant Principal.*

The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the teachers of the county the best possible advantages. Boarding $2.25 per week.—Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5.00 to $6.00, according to studies pursued.
June 24, 1864—4t.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1yse

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emp atically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1yse.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

May 20—3t.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most ex ellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at J. L. Dei baugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

THE PUBLISHERS OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE

Will issue a Campaign Sheet for the Democratic and Conservative masses.

It will be printed on a large sheet of fine white paper, at such rates as will bring it within the reach of all. It will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, the full proceedings of which will be published in its columns. It will boldly advocate the rights of the white man, and fearlessly sustain all the constitutional rights of the citizen, no matter from what quarter they may be assailed.

The first number will be issued about the 5th of August. The whole number will be thirteen following each other weekly, until the Presidential election, the result of which will be contained in the final number. Democratic and Conservative Clubs, County Committees, Agents and all interested in the cause are invited to co-operate in the circulation of

THE CAMPAIGN AGE.

TERMS.

The CAMPAIGN AGE, of Thirteen numbers.
Single copies for the series, 50 cents.
In clubs of not less than 20 to one add. 45 cts. each.
" " 50 " 40 "

Cash must accompany each order, and NO VARIATION WILL BE MADE IN ANY CASE FROM THE ABOVE TERMS.

Orders should be sent in immediately, or at latest by the first day of August, to

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the undersigned, either by fishing, hunting, throwing down fences, or otherwise disturbing or destroying property, as the law will be enforced against all who may thus violate it.

HENRY WERTZ, PAUL WERTZ,
HENRY SMITH, JOHN McFERRAN,
NICHOLAS BOOR'S HEIRS.

November 1, 1864.*

Cumberland Valley, Pa.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will apply to the Orphans' Court at August Term for a discharge

GEO. D. KAUFFMAN, Adm'r.
July 1—3ts. of Henry Kauffman, dec'd.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER GILSON, Dec.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Alexander Gilson, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
JOHN BROWN,
June 10—6t Administrators.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

PROCLAMATION!
SPECIAL ELECTION.

By virtue of a writ of election, to me directed by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, given under his hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1864, according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution."

I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that on the first Tuesday of August next, (being the 2d day of the month,) a Special Election will be held at the several election districts, established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for or against certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, provides as follows, to wit;

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district in which they may respectively belong, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the first Tuesday in August, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district,

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 23d day of April, 1864, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification, or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution," wherein it is prescribed,

SECTION 1. That said election shall be opened, held and closed, on the day aforesaid, A. D. 1864, at the places, and within the hours at, and within, which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to place them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be, respectively, labelled, on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "Against the Amendment;" the electors, voting for, or against the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, the third amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the Constitution."

"SECTION 2. That the election, on the said proposed amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes for, or against, each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words, at length, and not in figures only; one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed, and directed, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post-office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county."

"SECTION 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriff's, Commissioners, Constables, Judges, Inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers in and about the election provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty, or the commission of any offence, at, in, or about, the said election, as they would for the neglect of like duty, or the commission of like offence, at, in, or about, the general elections of this Commonwealth."

For the information of the electors of Bedford County, I also publish the following taken from an Act of the General Assembly of 1839:

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every General, Special or Township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of 21 years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election District where he offers to vote at least ten days, immediately proceding such election, and within 2 years have paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election District and paid taxes aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen citizens of the United States between the age of 21 and 22 years, who have resided in the election District ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for payment, within two years of a State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce such a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof: or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of 21 and 22 years, shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before application, and make such proof of his residence in the District as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and whereupon the name of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list, by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the Clerks who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissoners or Assessors, or his right to vote whether found either by verbal proclamation thereto, or by any written thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness; who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the District for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the District, and that he did not remove into the said District for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of the election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of said election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence, unduly or overaw any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons, shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered to bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district or if any person knowing the want of such a qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same days or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the 61st section of said act, "Every General and Special Election shall be open between the hour of eight and ten in the forenoon and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of the judges from each district, at the Borough of Bedford, on the third day after the election, being for the present year ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

ALSO—That where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a meeting of judges then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal at Bedford, this 7th day of July, 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 8, 1864.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH S. ELDER,
WILLIAM S. ELDER.
June 24—6t Administrators.

Wool Wanted.

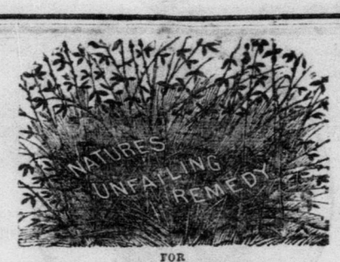
Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.



FOR

DYSENTERY
—AND—
Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE

Is the only safe and sure cure. It contains no *opium* or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

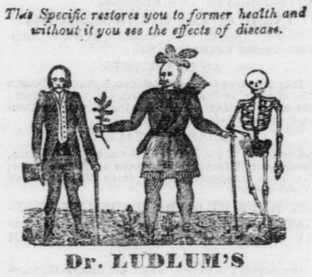
Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

Sole Proprietor, CINCINNATI.

For sale by all respectable druggists.

Price, (old style, 35 cts.) 25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

This Specific restores you to former health and without it you see the effects of disease.



Dr. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC.

This is the great & sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivaled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women!

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

☞ Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.

CORNER
FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, BALMORALS,
DELAINES, HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS, RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS SHAWLS,
HEADNETS, HATS,
COMBS, VEILS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
SATINETTS, PANTS,
CASSIMERES, VESTS,
JEANS, BOOTS,
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SHIRTS,
MUSLINS, NECKTIES,
DRILLS, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞ Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

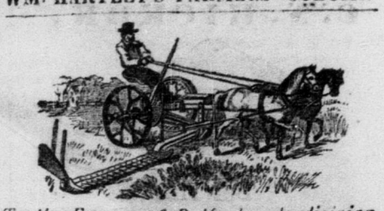
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring

Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

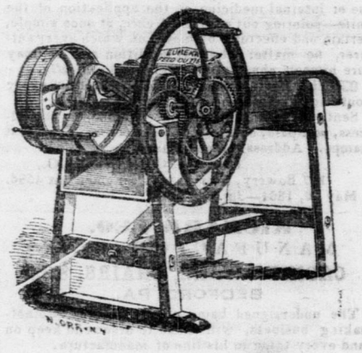
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

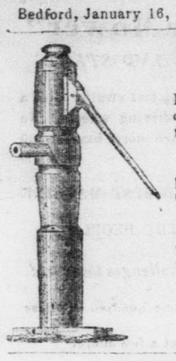
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

REMOVAL
OF
THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 29—3m.

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical* cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586.

May 20, 1864—3m.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Johnson, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BONNELL,
June 17—6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE, Adm'r.

June 10—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted, by the register, to the subscriber, residing in Monroe township, on the estate of Andrew Steckman, late of said township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

CATHARINE STECKMAN,
June 10—6t Administratrix.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,

No. 813 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

GOING! GONE!

The undersigned having taken out license as an auctioneer, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to cry sales and will attend to all calls he may receive in that line of business.

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Londonderry tp., June 17—tf.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS,

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever.

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood
Constipation,	Congest've Fever,	to the Head,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Obstructions,
Heart Disease	Gen'l Debility,	Dropsy,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder	Dimness of Sight	Acute Eryaipelas,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Headache,
Biliousness,	Lown's of Spirits,	Bad Breath,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsey,	Inflamation of
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	the Intestines,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Apoplexy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Scurvy,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhea,	Whooping
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Cough,
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	Worms,
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	Bad Dreams,
		Pleurisy.

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——dh's, A——r's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of those pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of Inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pill—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM. COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, and free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended. *Save*

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public. *your*

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State. *Children.*

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, *No child need*

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system. *die of*

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand. *croup if this*

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it. *syrup*

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel. *is used*

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro. *in*

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y. *time.*

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HORSES. CATTLE.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

HORSES CATTLE HOGS

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggistr.

May 6, 1864—eowly

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Schaflies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—CASH, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

SELLING OFF!

The undersigned informs the public that he is now disposing of his goods at LOW PRICES, with a view to close out his stock. Come, NOW, if you want bargains. He would also inform those indebted to him, that they must come forward and settle their accounts as he intends to quit business. This notice is positive and final.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 13—2m.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brirkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard there. or—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

Geo. Blymyer & Son.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES,

AND

TINWARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.

and the best

COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864—tf.

NEW FIRM!
Recent Arrival of New Goods!!
Good News for the Ladies!

E. M. Fisher, Little John C. & Wm. J.,

Have removed their store two doors south of the post office, to the room lately occupied by William Shaffer, Esq., where they have just opened a new and large stock of FANCY GOODS, such as

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,

together with a well selected assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

of every description.

Gentlemens Shirt Fronts, Hose, Soaps of all kinds, Jewelry, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell very low for cash. The public are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 22, '64.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker,

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.
A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.